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COLORADO CATHOLIC, SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Father Malone Compares Thos. J. Maloney to Croker

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.



HON. THOMAS J. MALONEY, OF DENVER, COLO.

(By Rev. Thomas H. Malone.)

The "man of the hour" in Colorado, but particularly in Denver at the present time is Mr. Thomas J. Maloney, chairman of the Democratic central committee. The old saying that nothing succeeds like success is aptly illustrated in the case of this man who, although a comparatively newcomer to Denver, has to his credit a larger amount of political success than usually falls to the lot of man.

Mr. Maloney was born in Missouri about forty years ago. He is possessed of unlimited energy and physical force which is always tempered with intellectual acumen, a combination which generally wins in every undertaking. There is no more interesting career in Colorado at the present time than the subject of this sketch. He came to the state some fifty years ago, a comparatively young man without fame or fortune. For a time, he engaged in mining, in which pursuit he was unusually successful, his operations at Cripple Creek having netted him a competence, which gave him the leisure to take an interest in the politics of the state and he has been specially fond.

About four years ago Mr. Maloney came to Denver and became a resident of that city. He immediately identified himself with the Democratic party and people smiled, as did the writer of this article, when he assured his friends that within less than five years, he would make the Democratic party the dominant and paramount party in the city of Denver and in the state of Colorado, but he "laughs best who

laughs last," and Mr. Maloney is heartily enjoying himself today, at the discomfiture of those who opposed him at the present time. He is at the present time keeping a close watch. For the first time in the history of Denver and Arapahoe county, both city and state have elected a complete Democratic administration, so that every office for two years to come and perhaps for many more, will be filled by true and loyal Democrats. There may be those who will say that for this phenomenal Democratic success, Mr. Maloney is not entitled to full credit. Be this as it may, his political opponents recognize his ability and to him more than all other causes attribute their downfall and consequent Democratic success.

It will pay all those who are opposed to Mr. Maloney politically to study his character well, and those who ambition his success will not find their time lost in a study of the prospecting their own upon which the lightning now beats so strongly.

Although I have always been outside his political household, I know him well socially and have always counted him as a true and tried friend in matters non-political. In a comparison, between the subject of this sketch and the politician who have come into national fame, Mr. Maloney fares well. Given half the opportunities of Richard Croker, Thomas J. Maloney would prosper. The summary leader in every point of view. In my opinion, he is more than a match for Mr. Croker. In political detail, while in his dealings

with individuals, he is far more suave and far superior intellectually. Mr. Maloney possesses the cordial, genial spirit of the Irish race which he has inherited from his Irish parents and his open frank manner in dealing with men gives him an advantage over the one who stoops to cunning that he may attain his end.

In surveying the field of American public men, General Patrick A. Collins of Boston appears to me to be the one like Mr. Maloney in character than any whom I have met. There is an open frankness in the Democratic leader of Colorado that bears a resemblance to the open frankness of the National Democratic Committee. Mr. Maloney has accomplished by perfectly open methods what Senator Carmichael has failed to accomplish by secret methods in Maryland, and this difference points another source of strength in the character of the Coloradoan.

Mr. Maloney is in many respects much like his namesake, the former Attorney General of Illinois, Maurice J. Maloney, who is one of the most successful business men of that state, and who, likewise, has met with unusual political success.

But the whole secret of Thomas J. Maloney's success in Colorado may be summed up in one word—work. Work of the hardest kind seems to be play and enjoyment to Colorado's foremost Democrat. While his opponents are asleep he is working, while they seek recuperation in distant watering places in summer, and southern climes in winter, he is at his desk.

Accessible at all times to the rank and file of his party, he has made himself the Democratic idol. Of course, such phenomenal success will engender enemies and already men jealous of his success are said to be disquieted with Mr. Maloney's right to rule. I venture the opinion that there will be but little opposition to the acknowledged Democratic leader in Denver as long as he wishes to retain control of his party.

There is an especial point of view which makes Thomas J. Maloney the most prominent factor in political affairs today. That point of view is the United States Senate. It has been conceded for some time that he will have it in his power to name the successor to Senator Teller in the succeeding year.

People wonder and say that Mr. Maloney will favor this, that, and the other man for those positions, but have no doubt that there are a few men in Colorado on whom the conviction is slowly dawning that this man, now the recognized Senator-maker, state, may take the notion to make a Senator of one Thomas J. Maloney. Indeed, I frankly confess that in my judgment he would better make his state if he would do this than to make a Senator of one of the half-dozen others that are freely mentioned.

Mr. Maloney has an advantage over most political leaders. In that he has the faculty of being "all things to all men." He adapts himself to his environment, whether it be at the city hall or in the Denver club. He is quite at home with the laborer and is a Chesterfield in society. Courteous, gentle and kind-hearted, equally stern and unyielding, he commands the respect of all. He possesses facilities which should ensure him the Democratic leadership in Colorado as long as he wishes to retain it.

Thus does Thomas J. Maloney appear to one who has not had sympathy with his political ideas, but who recognizes in his man sterling worth.

spread. It was 400 miles from any railroad. The large and rich deposits of ore—silver and lead—discovered there, brought miners from all parts of the Pacific slope. A look on the stage from some railroad point was considered no hardship to old-time prospectors who now hoped to get their long dreamed of bonanza. With its growing population, a more necessary, especially when it will be remembered that in the early days of Pioche law and order were at discount and many, to use a mining camp phrase, "were dying in their boots." The priest selected for that difficult and hazardous mission was the present Bishop of the same place. In the early part of 1870, Father Scanlan was appointed Pastor of Pioche. In February of that year he took the stage at Salt Lake. His first experience of night travel, by the side of the driver on a cold frosty night was far from being pleasant. When he reached Hamilton, owing to the exposure, he contracted a severe cold which developed into mountain fever, and necessitated his stopping in the above named camp for a while. Late in November he reached Pioche and immediately commenced his Church work. In less than three months a neat frame building, with two rooms for his residence, was the fruit of his first labors in the place. In his visitations to the sick he found prospectors feeble, and bowed

down with age, young stalwart men unaccustomed to a miner's life and work, suddenly stricken down by severe illness, and all living in either dugouts or log cabins, neglected and deprived of the loving sympathy of far away friends. Seeing in many cases lives slip away through want of proper care and attention, he assumed the roll of the Good Samaritan. He called a meeting of the miners and business men of the district, told his experience with the sick, and said in the name of humanity and Christian charity he would appeal to them to provide some suitable home for those poor men who were unable to care for themselves. The speech, remarkable for its brevity, was surpassed by its effects. A society was formed before the meeting adjourned, with Father Scanlan as its president, and sufficient funds subscribed to build a hospital and home for the aged, the feeble and the sick. The miners and business men promised \$1 a month for its support. Two months after the meeting a commodious and suitable building stood on the hillside. It was the only hospital then or since in the camp. Father Scanlan was succeeded in 1873, by Father Monteverde, who, in 1874, finding the Church built by his predecessor too small, commenced the erection of a rock church, where services are still held, by Father Kennedy of De Lamar.

Sacred Vestments in the Junkshops



IN PROOF OF THE STATEMENT THAT AMERICAN SOLDIERS ROBBED CHURCHES IN THE PHILIPPINES, NUMEROUS ARTICLES BROUGHT BY THEM TO SAN FRANCISCO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE SHOPS OF PAWN BROKERS FOR SALE AT EXTRAVAGANT PRICES.

(From the San Francisco Examiner, Nov. 20.)

For months past the members of the Catholic clergy have heard the reports repeated many times that the churches in the Philippines have been despoiled and robbed by the American soldiers, and that their booty was being disposed of to pawnbrokers, antiquarians and women of the ill-fort.

Investigations have been made, but those who had possession of the stolen property were shrewd enough to keep it out of sight. This precaution has been abandoned, however, and in many places the stolen articles are being carried on in the sale of chalices, vestments, host boxes and other sacred church property, to the highest bidder. The pawnbrokers, in fact, are realizing that very little plunder will be brought from Manila to this city by the regular troops, are taking advantage of this fact, and are buying the relics rapidly disposed of at a fancy price. Every article exhibited Father McCourt has taken note of and vividly described.

For the past two days the Rev. Father McCourt of St. Mary's (Paulist) Church has been conducting a search for relics among the brokers. Under the pretext of a desire of purchasing several articles, these in charge of the shops have exhibited the property, with the hope of disposing of it to the priest at a fancy price. Every article exhibited Father McCourt has taken note of and vividly described.

Although a score or more of shops were visited, there was not one that did not contain a relic of some kind from the Catholic Churches in the Philippines. The price asked, even for the smallest and least valuable article, was fully ten times as high. From the statements made by the proprietors of the shops have exhibited the property, with the hope of disposing of it to the priest at a fancy price. Every article exhibited Father McCourt has taken note of and vividly described.

Although nearly every second-hand store and curiosity shop in the city has much of the stolen property, the bulk of it is in the possession of Leonard Greenberg and Edward Smith, at 423 Montgomery street—the Old Curiosity Shop—H. Ephraim Bengualt & Son, head-quarters at room 402 of the Examiner building, and M. Klich, who conducts a curiosity shop at 325 Dupont street.

Of the three, Bengualt & Son have the most valuable relics. Following is a complete list of the articles in his possession: A solid silver chalice, gold-plated; silver censers; base of a broken golden chalice; 120 odd pieces of a silver chalice; six odd pieces of a solid gold chalice; two silver tabernacles; doors that were evidently torn from the main altar of one of the churches; a miniature silver cardinal's hat that was taken from the altar of some

church. Scratched on the under side of the rim of this hat is the name Kelly, company D, First Minnesota regiment, March 29, 1892.

Following is the remainder of the stolen articles in Bengualt's possession: Two sections of a golden ostensorium; the last gospel of St. John, inscribed in Latin on a thin plate of solid silver; a bishop's mitre, inscribed on which is "From the people of Malate and Pasay to Our Beloved Bishop"; a pure gold rosary, valued at \$25; a deacon's vestment of white silk, ornamented with golden braid; a red velvet cape, bordered with deep fringe of heavy golden lace; three bases of monstrances of pure gold; a white silk stole and a set of black vestments.

The above articles, with one exception, were sold to Bengualt by James Barre of the Twentieth Kansas regiment. The name of the man who disposed of the property is written on a sheet of paper, together with this remark: "Captured from the insurgents by James Barre while the Twentieth Kansas regiment was engaged in an attack on Camarines."

Bengualt, in discussing the stolen church property, said: "It was one of the first men in this city to purchase these stolen relics. When the Oregon regiment arrived I inspected some of the plunder and knew the value of it immediately. I purchased the property for \$100,000, and in this way I succeeded in obtaining these valuable vessels for almost nothing. From the soldiers of nearly every returning regiment I bought some article of value for which I will not take any money. I am getting together as big a collection as possible, with the intention of selling it as a whole some such Catholic, either in or out of the church."

M. Klich, who conducts a curiosity shop at 325 Dupont street, within a block of St. Mary's church, exhibits many of the relics in his show windows. The articles in his possession, in addition to those displayed to the writer, include: a silver censer, valued at \$25; five pairs of rosary beads; two beautifully adorned reliquaries; a dozen scapulars; a white silk stole, decorated with gold lace; a brass bell that once served with a number of others as the chimes in a Manila church; a brass crucifix; an ivory image of Christ.

Leonard Greenberg and Edward W. Smith, the proprietors of the "Old Curiosity Shop" at 423 and 425 Montgomery street, displayed an oil painting of the crucifixion, seven feet high and four feet wide; three dozen rosaries; a dozen pairs of scapulars; a bronze sanctuary bell and a section of tapestry on which is worked the image of the Virgin.

Vice-President Dead Our Country Mourns



Garret Augustus Hobart was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, June 3, 1844; was graduated from Rutgers college in 1865 at the age of 19; taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle of Paterson, N. J.; was admitted to the bar in 1869; was clerk for the grand jury in 1869; city counsel of Paterson in 1871; elected counsel for the Board of Chosen freeholders in May, 1872; entered the legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874, and was made speaker in 1875; was elected to the senate in 1876, and in 1877 was elected speaker of that body, and re-elected in 1882; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876, and was again chosen in 1880; was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, and served continuously until 1896, when he was nominated for vice president by the Republican national convention and was duly elected, and took the oath of office on March 4, 1897.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY ISSUES PROCLAMATION TO PEOPLE

Washington, Nov. 21.—After the cabinet meeting today the president issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States:
A PROCLAMATION.

To the People of the United States: Garret Augustus Hobart, vice president of the United States, died, at his home in Paterson, N. J., at 8:30 o'clock this morning. In him the nation has lost one of its most illustrious citizens and one of its most faithful servants. His participation in the business life and the law making body of his native state was marked by unswerving fidelity and by a high order of talents and attainments; and his too brief career as vice president of the United States and president of the senate, exhibited the qualities of upright and sagacious statesmanship. In the world of affairs he had few equals in his contemporaries. His private character was gentle and noble. He will long be mourned by his friends as a man of singular purity and attractiveness, whose sweetness of disposition won all hearts, while his elevated purposes, unimpaired integrity and wholehearted devotion to the public good, deserved and acquired universal respect and esteem.

In sorrowful testimony of the loss which has fallen upon the country I direct that upon the day of the funeral the executive offices of the United States shall be closed, and all stations of the army and navy shall display the national flag at half-mast, and that the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall pay appropriate tribute to the illustrious dead for a period of thirty days.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Seal.)
Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-first day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth.

(Signed)
WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

STORY OF THE CHURCH IN UTAH.

(Contributed.)

NEVADA.

When the parish of Salt Lake was raised to the dignity of a diocese, the entire State of Utah, which embraced the entire State of Utah, was added five counties in the eastern part of Nevada. These five counties were: Esmeralda, Humboldt, Persimmon, and three others who are located respectively in Austin, Lander county, Esmeralda, Esmeralda county and De Lamar, Lander county, to attend the spiritual wants of the Catholics in the entire district.

AUSTIN.

Early in 1862 the first mine was located in that district by an attaché of the stage station at Jacobs Springs. Being a rider in the pony express of those days, the attaché, who was christened "The Pony," on May 10, 1862, a mining district was mapped out, and called the Reese River district, after Captain Reese, the first explorer of that region. Its growth in a very short time was marvelous. Being chartered with its officers it was a model mining camp. Rev. E. Kelly, who was the first priest to visit Salt Lake, was also the first to hold services in Austin, which at the time was under the jurisdiction of St. Mary's, Eugene O'Connell, soon after this time, he commenced the erection of a church; but before its completion was recalled to Marysville. He was succeeded by Father Monteverde, who remained in the district for a few years, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. Joseph Phelan. In 1880 the church, which was partially destroyed by fire, was repaired at an expense of \$2,000, by Father Phelan. In 1894 Father Phelan resigned his charge, which was taken up the same year by Rev. James Butler, the present incumbent.

VELMONT.

The capital of Vye county was after the discovery of some good mines in 1866 a prosperous mining camp. The mines, with its ten-stamp mill employed about 300 men. In 1873 it was visited by Rev. William Maloney, who soon commenced the erection of a church. The following year the church was completed. All that remains of its "past faded glory" is, that it is still the county center. Being a part of the

Austin mission, Father Butler holds services occasionally. In 1862, another deserted mining camp in Nye county, is visited occasionally from Austin. It had fairly good prospects when first discovered in 1865, but the hopes based on the discovery of gold and silver mines were of a short duration. A few years ago, many hoped that some mine would be discovered. That day of hope has now been dispelled. Services are held in a large hall and when Father Butler visits, he places the ranchmen from the surrounding districts come to the place and attend services.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN.

One of the principal towns in Lander county is Battle Mountain, which is situated ninety miles north of Austin, and on the Southern Pacific railway. It is near a range of mountains where a battle was fought in 1862 between the Indians and government surveyors engaged at the time in surveying land for the Pacific railway. The district borders on the valley of the Humboldt, which affords great advantages for mining purposes. Copper ore is found in various parts of the district. Catholic services have been held occasionally since the opening of the Southern Pacific railway, in 1868. At present the pastor of Austin has charge of it. Early in 1891 a site for a church being donated, Father Butler commenced to raise funds for the erection of a church. In October of the same year, after submitting his plans, and the probable estimate of the cost to the Ordinary of the diocese, he commenced the erection of the church, which was completed in November. Since then regular services have been held monthly. Catholic ladies of the place, on other Sundays devote an hour to teaching the children their catechism, when all recite the rosary and chant some Catholic hymns.

EUREKA, NEV.

The history of the Church in Eureka dates with the discovery of the first great ore bodies in that once thriving and prosperous mining camp. As early as 1867 a priest visited the camp and held public services. The substantial rock church yet used, was erected by Father Monteverde. The present pastor, Father Mannion, took charge of Eureka in 1897. In addition to Eureka proper his charge extends from Palis-

sade to Ogden on the Southern Pacific railway. He visits the different railroad towns, where he holds services for the benefit of his people. Hamilton and Cherry Creek, White Pine county, which are two of the mining camps built in the early '70s, are also a part of the Eureka district. In Tuscarora, Elko county, a church was erected in 1889 by Rev. J. C. Gage, who at that time had charge of the surrounding districts. During the present year a church was built by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the diocese in Churchill. Both churches come within the jurisdiction of the Pastor of Eureka.

DE LAMAR, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Among the Nevada mines, De Lamar has taken the front rank as a gold producing district. In 1890 prospecting was carried on there to a large extent. Two large gold mines were discovered, and in 1892 mills were erected. In the summer of 1893, it was first visited by a priest, Rev. M. H. Kennedy, then rector of Eureka, coming there to give the consolations of religion to one of the dying citizens. In September of the same year another urgent sick call was telegraphed to Salt Lake. This was attended to by Bishop Scanlan. During his visit there he saw the necessity of establishing a permanent mission in that district; and on his return to Salt Lake in the first week of October, he made arrangements by sending Father Mannion there. He remained till September, 1896. In November of that year Bishop Scanlan made a second visit to the place. Soon after his arrival, he found that for a permanent mission a church and residence for the priest were needed. The miners and citizens showed their willingness to co-operate with him. A lot was soon secured. Subscriptions for the church were generously given, and the erection of the church began in November. The building was finished and ready for services on Christmas day, 1898. Being the first services they were solemn and suitable for the occasion. His Lordship celebrated the high mass and preached. He continued his visit till the following April, holding services twice on Sunday in the Church. The following May Rev. M. A. Kennedy was appointed pastor of the district.

PIOCHE.

In 1870 the fame of Pioche was wide-